

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII. No. 138

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th St.—Per-
formances at 8 and 10 o'clock.—The Wild Cat.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—Witches of New
York—My Fellow Creature.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet Pan-
tome of HENRI DUPRE.ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
av.—Richard III.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—The Vipers Family—Belles of the Kitchen, &c.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
London Assurance.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
Article 47.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and
Broadway.—Macbeth.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
Fanny of the Manor, &c.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—
Leap in the Dark.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—Comic Vocal
ists, Negro Acts, &c.SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 25 Broadway.—San Fran-
cisco Minstrels. Matinee at 2 P.M.JONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—
Negro Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental
Concert.PATILION, No. 68 Broadway, near Fourth st.—Grand
Concert.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 413 Broadway.—
Singer and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 17, 1872.

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Humble Pie for Brother Jonathan.

"IN CONSIDERATION THEREOF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE THEREOF, CONSENTS THAT HE WILL MAKE NO CLAIM ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPECT OF INDIRECT LOSSES AS AFORESAID BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION AT GENEVA."

Extract from Proposed Supplemental Treaty.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERS, including Castelar and Figueras, have issued a manifesto in which they repudiate Don Carlos and King Amadeus, and allege that the radicals must prepare for a combat with the royalists. This looks as if they mean business, and that too in a well kept ring and with no favor.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, all honorable fossils, declare their readiness to swallow John Bull's "humble pie." They think more of a few dollars than of the honor and self-respect of the United States.

THE CONTINUED PERSECUTION OF ISRAELITES in the territory of Roumania has drawn forth a communication from the Italian government to the Cabinet of Prince Charles in behalf of the suffering people. In this the Italian King is in accord with the Sultan of Turkey, so that it is very probable the subject will produce an Eastern complication of greater or less gravity in proportion as the signatory powers value the sanctity of the Treaty of Paris of 1856.

SAVE THE ADMINISTRATION!—The cry is raised at Washington that the success of the supplemental treaty—or "re-treaty," as it is humorously called—is necessary to the salvation of President Grant's administration. The President and his friends must at once see through the treacherous motive of this pretence. The surrender of the national honor at the demand of Great Britain would crush any administration to the earth. The enemies of President Grant, who are shrewd politicians, are well aware of this, and they would rejoice to see the disgraceful act consummated. They will themselves be found among the loud denouncers of the contemplated capitulation, and should Lord Granville's supplemental rule be swallowed by the Senate they will assail the administration with all the vehemence of which they are masters for its cowardly surrender to Great Britain.

MARTIAL LAW FOR SPANISH TREASON.—Admiral Vial, of the Spanish Navy, who commanded a force of Carlists in one of the departments during the late rising, has been arrested and placed in confinement preparatory to his trial by court martial on a charge of treason. If the Admiral is found guilty his life will be forfeited, and will, most likely, be taken away by the State. This will tend to complicate the situation of public affairs in the kingdom, besides teaching the Spaniards still more exactly the point of difference which exists between the Italian character and their own.

The Humiliating Proposition of England—What Should the Senate Do with It?

The proposition of the British government to make a supplemental treaty, or an addition to the Treaty of Washington, in order to overcome the deadlock into which that government and ours have fallen, was referred to the Senate for its advice and not for executive action. It is not too late, therefore, to prevent the administration blundering further in this deplorable business. If the Senate cannot save the administration, and particularly Mr. Fish, from the odium which attending this humiliating proposition even has brought upon the government, it can save our great country from dishonor and its own reputation. The form of the so-called supplemental treaty only has been submitted for consideration, and the Senate can and ought to scout it indignantly. As no official action beyond that of feeling the way for admitting this supplemental treaty has been taken the Senate can refuse to entertain it without compromising in the least the honor of the country. The Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was rejected even after it had been signed; consequently there would be no ground of complaint if the Senate should manifest its disapproval in advance of negotiating and signing this proposed supplemental treaty. Both the British government and the administration at Washington seem to have been desirous of avoiding decisive action until the opinion of the Senate would be obtained, in order to save their credit and prevent any irritation in the event of the proposition being rejected. They seemed to have been conscious, too, that the proposition was of such an extraordinary character that there was danger of its being rejected. Hence the suggestion of Lord Granville that it should be submitted to the Senate in advance of further and decisive action, and of the cautious and unusual step taken by the President in consulting that body.

It is hardly necessary to recite the words which involve the sum and substance of the proposed supplemental treaty. They have been spread broadcast over the land through and from our publication of them and the whole treaty correspondence. They must have gone like a poignard to every true American heart, and will not soon be obliterated from the memory. They are the last words of all the voluminous correspondence submitted to the Senate and published by it. The sting is in them. But let us quote:—"The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva." No one need be told that this is a complete surrender of the ground taken by our government and stoutly maintained all through the controversy. The correspondence shows that. Every one knows it. What is the cause? Has any new light been shed upon this matter which has been discussed so long and in every point of view, which, if we may use such an expression, has been almost discussed threadbare? No; there has been no additional light thrown upon the subject. Lord Granville failed to convince Mr. Fish that his position was untenable, and Mr. Fish argued strongly up to the last that the American case, including a claim for consequential damages, ought to go and must go before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. Even in this proposed supplemental treaty it is said the President still adheres to his conviction that the said claim for consequential damages was included in the Treaty of Washington.

The consideration formulated in the draft of the supplemental treaty for this abandonment of the American claim for indirect losses, is that in future no claim for indirect losses, caused by privateers escaping under similar circumstances to those under which the Alabama and her fellow corsairs escaped, shall be admitted by either of the two governments as far as England and the United States are concerned. In other words, it is to be a rule of international law between the two countries that no indirect losses, caused by privateers escaping from the want of due diligence on the part of either when a neutral and the other is at war, shall be claimed or allowed. This is precisely the ground England has taken all along. It was upon this principle she has persistently refused to go to arbitration before the Geneva Board. What, then, has she conceded? What consideration really has she made for the abandonment of our claim? None whatever. The bargain is like the Irishman's reciprocity—all on one side. It may be said that we shall escape hereafter a claim for consequential damages under this rule should privateers escape, from want of due diligence on the part of our government, from American ports when England may be at war; and this seems to be the inducement held out or consideration offered for making the supplemental treaty and for abandoning our claims. This is a miserable subterfuge on the part of England to escape from a dilemma and on the part of our administration to save its credit by saving the treaty. The British government says, virtually, "We will give you a chance for revenge in the future without making the liability overwhelming;" and the American government accepts the proffered condition. Such is the principle laid down by which two great nations are to be governed. But this is all diplomatic buncombe. Every one knows that great wars and the changes they bring in the relations of nations sweep away such expedients. We gain nothing by this new rule, and to expect to gain by it through the misfortune of war would be unworthy of a great civilized nation.

The Senate ought to reject unequivocally and promptly the humiliating proposition of England, or, rather, the proposition which our Secretary of State and the English ring that surrounds him suggested and induced the British government to offer. If the President be wise he will not urge it. To press it would make him very unpopular. In order to remove the odium brought already upon his administration by the mismanagement of this business and by the surrender so far to England, he should at once request Mr. Fish to resign and appoint some one with a high national tone of mind and vigorous character in his place. But whether the President urges the supplemental treaty or not, Senators owe a duty to the country far above that to the administration or party. The honor of the nation is at stake. We can do without the treaty; but we cannot afford to let English bluster, machinations or chicanery force us from the position

we took and have maintained throughout this controversy. The few timid, selfish or unworthy American citizens who would be willing to bend the knee to England and see their own country humbled for the sake of personal interests should not be heeded. The Senate should regard first the honor and dignity of the republic. Nor can it fail to see how the popular heart pulsates on this question. The expressions of a little group of merchants, bankers and stockjobbers, the clamors of those who have claims against England and of the lobby in their interest, and all the intrigues of capitalists, telegraph speculators and the English ring around the State Department ought to have little weight with Senators or the President in this matter. The honor of the republic and sentiment of the mass of the people are paramount considerations, and should control the action of the Senate and President. What if the Washington Treaty should fail? There would be no necessity for war nor any probability of war. We were getting along very well, peaceably and friendly, before the diplomats, Joint High Commissioners and politicians began to make all this trouble. Both nations were careful to avoid offense. But in an evil hour political and ambitious chiefs, on both sides, tried to make capital out of a treaty, and afterwards by quarrelling over it, till at last we have got into the worst sort of entanglement and the country is humiliated. If the whole matter were dropped the politicians might lose their capital, but England and the United States would go along friendly and smoothly enough till the arrival of a more convenient time for the adjustment of outstanding difficulties. Let us hope the Senate will reject the supplemental treaty, which would be better named the supplemental surrender, and abide by our case as it stands, leaving the responsibility with England of destroying the Washington Treaty if she chooses to do so.

Horace Greeley at Poughkeepsie.

Yesterday the Franklin of our period—the happy, hopeful aspirant for the Chief Magistracy—honored the citizens of Poughkeepsie with a visit, and, after being most heartily received and greeted by those to whom the Cincinnati nomination had made him an object of interest and curiosity, he delivered his long-promised lecture on the "Past, Present and Future of the Colored People." His subject was aimed, as its title evinces, to touch the hearts of every emancipated son of sunny Africa in the city; but the indifferent and ungrateful darkies, heedless of past favors and the fact that they might be spurning an opportunity to listen to the utterances of our next President, discarded the announcement concerning the lecture to attend a representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Opera House. According to our despatch in another column Mr. Greeley was not to be disheartened because more whites than blacks attended his lecture—the aggregate being about one hundred, the colored race being represented by about a third of this number—and delivered a sensible and instructive discourse, showing how the colored people could not only grow their own cabbage, but own their own land and live in their own dwellings. The City of Greeley, in Colorado, was pictured in glowing colors and held up as an instance of the grand advantages of co-operation. Subsequently the lecturer was serenaded at his hotel, and gave the citizens who honored him an instance of how to make a speech without saying anything.

THE FOLLOWING OUGHT TO BE THE TRUE text of the petition to the United States Senate signed by the patriotic members of the Chamber of Commerce:—"The undersigned, citizens of New York, while they would not urge anything which the government of the United States cannot honorably accept, desire to express their profound conviction, irrespective of party, that the present interests and prospective welfare of themselves and their families demand an additional article to the Treaty of Washington which, by degrading the American government and according all the arrogant demands of England, will deter English capitalists who hold our securities from throwing them on the market and thus depressing temporarily the value of the property of the undersigned, and will enable the undersigned to continue to fly their railway and other kites on the London Stock Exchange. And your petitioners will ever pray."

THE CHINESE VICEROY OF NANKIN is dead. He was the most able and powerful politician in the empire. Tseng-Kwo-Fan (such was the name of the gentleman) must have been a very learned person, as it is an absolute rule of the Chinese system of government that all candidates for office must rest their claim to appointment on their proficiency and merit as pupils of the public schools, tested by a strict examination of their scholastic powers and moral character, and on this ground solely. There is no other path of opening for the obtaining of the button of a mandarin or the commission of a viceroy. That Tseng-Kwo-Fan died quietly in his bed goes to show that he was exceedingly fortunate, as well as very clever.

ROYAL PHELPS SIGNS THE MEMORIAL of the millionaire ring of New York asking the United States Senate, in a roundabout, uncertain manner, to abandon the American case presented to the Geneva Conference. He gives as his reason for desiring this compromise of the national honor the apprehension that three thousand millions of securities held by foreign creditors will be sent here for settlement in case we refuse to yield to the English demands, and that "the vast interests of the railroads being built" in this country, and whose "bonds are lying on the market waiting for foreign takers," will suffer. This is the case of the moneyed advocates of surrender in a nutshell. The almighty dollar is of more consequence to them than the honor of the country. Let us back down before English threats and bluster sooner than strike a dollar off the value of the securities held by the millionaire ring.

Humble Pie for Brother Jonathan.

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Extract from Proposed Supplemental Treaty.

A Funny Fight for the Presidency—The Sword and the Ploughshare.

The Cincinnati overture concluded, the curtain rises on the new, exciting, sensational play called "The Sword and the Ploughshare," a Presidential comedy in three acts. The managers, Messrs. Schurz and Morton, respectively announce the joint appearance of the two distinguished comedians, Grant and Greeley, as the rival candidates, supported by a numerous company. Public expectation is excited to the highest pitch, and there is a great diversity of opinion as to the abilities of the twin stars. Reserved seats (in the next Cabinet and government offices) are eagerly sought after, and, strange to say, are expected to be given gratuitously to the applicants. The second act opens at Philadelphia, and the third at the White House; the play to conclude with a grand political transformation scene called the "Obliteration of Party Lines."

Mr. Greeley's line of business has hitherto been something of the "Solon Shingle" order, but his agricultural proclivities have not been confined to the narrow sphere of a "barrel of apple sass." His theories on farming have been spread broadcast over the great republic, and many a horny-handed son of toil has dwelt with delight over the glowing pages of those matchless philosophical works on the early growth of cabbages, the aesthetics of turnips and the delicate nurture of carrots. Grant forsook the tannery for the field of battle, where his tanning abilities were of inestimable value on the backs of the rebels. In fact, no tanner before him ever made such a success in his business nor conducted it on such an extensive scale. But we have had soldiers in the Presidential field before, and the only novelty in this campaign is the first appearance of the model farmer in this rôle.

Many groundless fears are expressed, in the event of Mr. Greeley's election, as to the probable changes he may inaugurate in Washington. Some are of opinion that instead of the annual reception at the White House he will have a grand exhibition of prize strawberries, and that subtle theories on the cultivation of asparagus may creep into his messages to Congress. Nay, they go so far as to say that he may create a Department of Agriculture, giving the person in charge a seat in the Cabinet. A fondness for woodchopping cannot be brought forward as an objection against Greeley as President any more than did the cherry tree episode in George Washington's life interfere with his prospects. The nomination of the philosopher for the Presidency will likely exercise a beneficial influence in the political world. As Chappaqua will become the Mecca of all aspirants for office, they will adopt every device and stratagem to ingratiate themselves into the favor of the modern Cincinnati. An expectant collector may be seen in the vicinity of the model farm digging away for dear life on a potato patch or strengthening his muscles in the graceful exercise of mowing. An ambitious lawyer, who wishes to become a United States District Attorney, may take it in his head to break in a yoke of refractory oxen, and a candidate for a Post Office will, perhaps, run the risk of getting an ugly squeeze in endeavoring to introduce a wedge into a knotty trunk.

What I Know About Farming

"What I Know About Farming" will become a text book in the public schools, and pumpkins, early potatoes and turnips will be quoted on "Change as frequently as Erie and Central. The various breeds of poultry will give rise to animated discussions, and the temperance movement will receive a new impetus from the cooling springs around Chappaqua. In the bracing country air and in the salubrious exercise of a farmer's life there can be no room for corruption or rings. And then, in the event of Greeley becoming President, how easy it will be for a Secretary of State to solve a knotty problem of diplomacy after an hour's exercise with the axe on an obdurate tree! The ways of politics will become smooth and a pastoral simplicity will pervade all the departments of government. The famous white hat will be accepted as the true Liberty cap, and the public lands will be cultivated on new principles. Then we may see each shiftless drone in the busy commercial hives emigrating to the far West, buying a farm and growing up with some new city. On the other hand, during the campaign we may find the supporters of Grant deeply immersed in the latest army tactics, investigating the various brands of cigars and inquiring into the pedigrees of fast horses and the carnivorous qualities of bull terriers. The comedy has begun, and certainly the management has spared no pains to tickle the public mind.

Humble Pie for Brother Jonathan.

"IN CONSIDERATION THEREOF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE THEREOF, CONSENTS THAT HE WILL MAKE NO CLAIM ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPECT OF INDIRECT LOSSES AS AFORESAID BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION AT GENEVA."

Extract from Proposed Supplemental Treaty.

CYRUS W. FIELD, whose interests lie in the continuance of friendly relations with England, states, from his knowledge of Englishmen, that the instant a British Ministry endorsed or permitted the consideration of consequential damages before the Geneva Tribunal, that instant a vote of want of confidence would be passed and there would be a change of Ministers before night. This is precisely the reason our government is required by Lord Granville to abandon its case and eat its own words. To save Gladstone and his Cabinet we are to sacrifice our national honor and to consent to stultify ourselves before the world. What would England think if Secretary Fish should demand of Lord Granville the withdrawal of the English plea of non-liability from before the Geneva Conference because it endangers General Grant's re-election?

ON FEBRUARY 27 SECRETARY FISH wrote to Lord Granville:—"Undriven as to the reasoning which has brought Her Majesty's government to the opinion stated by Lord Granville, the President is unable to adopt it; but, being convinced of the justice of his views that the treaty contemplated the settlement of all the claims of the United States, is of the opinion that he could not abandon them except after a fair decision by an impartial arbitration."

In view of this declaration how can the President now agree to swallow the following dog administered by Lord Granville:—"In consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the advice and con-

sent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva."

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce—The Three Tailors of Tooley Street Revived.

The Chamber of Commerce is, no doubt, a highly respectable institution, and its members are probably very honorable and unquestionably very wealthy men. To be sure they are apt to meddle too much with politics and have an uncontrollable itching after notoriety, so that their meetings and resolutions have not as much weight and importance in the eyes of the people as in their own estimation. An impression prevails that their heads are not as well furnished as their pockets, and that outside of their own interests they know very little of the wants and wishes of the people. When they speak for the country, which they frequently assume to do, the public mind is irresistibly carried back to the familiar story of the three tailors of Tooley street. Whether the professional goose has anything to do with this involuntary mental association of the politico-commercial representatives of the two nations may be a matter of opinion; but their connection is probably mainly attributable to the prevalent belief that the thirty merchants of William street, New York, have about as much right to make an oracular utterance for the people of the United States as had the three tailors of Tooley street, London, for the people of England. Indeed, although the former might claim an advantage in point of numbers and wealth, the latter could, no doubt, have boasted a closer affinity and sympathy with those for whom they assumed to speak. Of course the gentlemen who are accustomed to practice rhetoric in the long room of the Chamber of Commerce have a right to talk as much as they please and to express their opinions as freely as they think proper. This is a free country. The Tooley street artists enjoyed a similar privilege, although the British monarchy is not so free as the American republic. But when the trio of tailors drew up their famous protest against the English government, grandiloquent as was its language, it represented, after all, only the sentiments of three respectable mechanics, and when a squad of the members of the Chamber of Commerce present a memorial to the United States Senate, although it affects to speak for the whole country, it represents, after all, only the sentiments of some thirty respectable merchants.

We desire to call these facts to the attention of our Senators at Washington, in order that they may place its due value, and no more, upon the request made to them by the Chamber of Commerce memorialists to sign the dishonorable capitulation in our Geneva case attempted to be forced upon us by the British government. The Senate will observe that this notable document is very carefully worded, and that the advice it proffers to that body is of a non-committal character. The signers "would not urge anything which the government of the United States cannot honorably accept;" they do not ask the confirmation of Lord Granville's unconditional surrender rule; they only suggest an additional article to the Treaty of Washington which will settle the question of a neutral's liability to a belligerent for consequential damages. Some of those whose names are attached to the memorial are shrewd politicians, and they refuse to commit themselves in favor of the dishonorable act they secretly desire the Senators to perform. Indeed, they would be very likely to repudiate the Granville supplemental rule should it be accepted by the Senate, and to pretend that their memorial never contemplated so disgraceful a surrender on the part of our government. They know that the abandonment of our case would excite the indignation of the American people, and while they are willing enough to see the country humiliated in order to protect their own pecuniary interests, they are not anxious to share the odium that must attach to those who thus dishonor the nation. They would entrust the Senate into an act the responsibility of which they themselves evade. If the memorial had not been drawn as cautiously as it is it would not have received a dozen signatures. Even in its present shape some of the most prominent merchants in the city refused to append their names to it, and we have the personal assurance of many of the signers that they do not understand it to recommend the acceptance of Lord Granville's humiliating proposition, but only to urge an attempt to compromise by foregoing a money verdict while leaving the question of the validity of our present claim for indirect damages still before the Geneva Tribunal.

The Senate will thus see that, while under any circumstances these memorialists, like the Tooley street tailors, only speak for themselves and their own interests, they do not even stand squarely by the act they desire that body to perform. They are willing that the Senators shall monopolize the unpopularity of yielding to the arrogant demands of the British government, while they themselves pocket the profits to be made out of a settlement of the pending controversy. From this the Senate will easily understand that the sentiment of the great mass of the people of the country is hostile to the degradation of the republic by a disgraceful abandonment of the position we have heretofore so firmly maintained—namely, our right to submit our claims for indirect damages to the judgment of the Geneva Tribunal, now that they have been included in our case. It may be said by some that Senators have no right to be influenced by popular opinion in their official action; but this is a mere platitude. They are bound to study and obey the popular will rather than the selfish desires of the interested few. The pressure now brought to bear upon them comes from those whose personal interests are involved in the success of the treaty; but for every single individual on that side of the question they may count a thousand American citizens to whom the treaty is of no value or interest, but who will resent and punish in their good time all who venture to sanction the dishonor and humiliation of the nation. It will be well for the Senators to bear these facts in mind, for they may rest assured that the people will make a speedy reckoning with any party or any politicians who take part in the proposed disgraceful surrender of our case at the arrogant demand of the English government.

The Assimilation of Party Platforms—What Elmirá Learned from Cincinnati.

The platform of the regular republicans at Elmirá will strike a great many as showing in many points the imprint of the Cincinnati and democratic hammers. It may be taken as a sign of the times that this politic trimming is necessary or possible. Among other things it brings forward the fact that the usual sharp lines which divide great national parties in critical times are being surely obliterated by the attraction which the principles of one party have for the other, and, outside of party discipline, that the verdict of the people will be cast to whichever side may be deemed most trustworthy in its professions. In such campaigns, therefore, as that immediately before us, the issue turns on men rather than on measures; for in protestation and platform very little difference can be found. The democracy at Rochester toed the mark on the constitutional amendments, and the republicans at Elmirá put in an anti-carpet-bag and State rights plank, as follows:—"Seventh.—That it is the duty of the federal government to do all within its legitimate sphere to restore harmony, prosperity and honest administration to the reconstructed States, while it should guard with jealous care against any tendency to usurp authority which belongs exclusively to the several States." But the oddest thing in the Elmirá platform, as something totally at variance with the policy of the administration, is the national debt reduction section. It has been the especial glory of Boutwell, and the administration papers have lauded him therefor to the skies, that he has been pulling down the debt a hundred millions a year; yet the Elmirá braves heretically aver "that, while favoring a gradual reduction of the national debt, we are opposed to a hurried payment thereof through oppressive taxation, thinking it clearly more wise and just to divide the burden with the vastly increased population of future years, when, to the augmented wealth and multiplied numbers, the debt will be less onerous." As a necessary consequence it would pull down the revenue as boldly as the liberals, and think "that there should be a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to bear as equally as possible upon every kind of labor, property and industry." The abolition of the income tax, the franking privilege and all internal revenue taxes, "save only the tax on tobacco and spirituous liquors," starts out in the fifth section to make the thing complete. Of course it has its party war cries, and, forgetting its fourth section, cries hallelujah that \$327,000,000 of the debt has been paid since March, 1869. This is slightly inconsistent, but what a left-handed compliment it pays to Secretary Fish when it expresses the belief that the United States, "in dealing with foreign Powers, should demand nothing which is not clearly right, and should submit to no wrong?" This is enough for the present.

Humble Pie for Brother Jonathan.

"IN CONSIDERATION THEREOF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE THEREOF, CONSENTS THAT HE WILL MAKE NO CLAIM ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPECT OF INDIRECT LOSSES AS AFORESAID BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION AT GENEVA."

Extract from Proposed Supplemental Treaty.

The News from Japan.

By steamship at San Francisco, and thence, overlaid by telegraph, we have news from Japan, dated in Yokohama on the 23d of April. The city of Yokohama was again visited by a serious and most disastrous fire. The prevalence of a severe gale of wind served to give life to the flames and spread the conflagration extensively and ruinously. Thirty thousand persons have been rendered homeless by the visitation. The work of material progress continued, but the people as a nation still look back to the inherited prejudices of the past, and evidently with favor towards the social customs of their ancestors. Foreigners are to be admitted to the great industrial fair in Kioto, but the government intends to make their presence a test of their fitness for general commercial intercourse with the natives, and appears to be well disposed to seize the occasion of the occurrence of any stranger misconduct during the exhibition as an excuse for a return to the old system of nativist exclusion of foreigners. The news report of an attempt to assassinate the Mikado was not credited by the people. An Admiral of the late Teyoon, who was condemned to imprisonment for four years on account of his failure to capture the Island of Yesso, had been liberated and appointed Governor of the place—a novel route towards executive promotion, and somewhat after the fashion of that of the Irish general who took Algeria for the Spaniards, but found subsequently that it was Algeria which had taken himself.

Humble Pie for Brother Jonathan.

"IN CONSIDERATION THEREOF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE THEREOF, CONSENTS THAT HE WILL MAKE NO CLAIM ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPECT OF INDIRECT LOSSES AS AFORESAID BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION AT GENEVA."

Extract from Proposed Supplemental Treaty.

The Copper Miners' Strike—Government Troops Called In.

In another place this morning will be found a piece of news which shows that the trouble occasioned by the strike of the copper miners on the shores of Lake Superior is of a somewhat serious character. The masters, it appears from information received from Houghton, had offered terms which were acceptable to a number of the miners. On Tuesday morning last, when these proceeded to work they were interfered with, when the Sheriff summoned one hundred special deputies from among the citizens of Hancock and Houghton to protect them. Four of the leaders were arrested, and placed under a guard of sixteen men, and conveyed toward the jail at Houghton, some thirteen miles distant. The discontented miners raised the war cry, and some six hundred persons, among whom were some women, pursued and overtook the Sheriff's party about a mile from Calumet and rescued the prisoners. The arrival of troops was anxiously expected. We cannot by law prevent men from striking for higher wages; but law must protect the rights of the individual and maintain order; and unless we are prepared to have a reign of terror inaugurated in every manufacturing and industrial centre the law must be rigidly enforced. The leaders of the mob who attacked